

XVII. *New Species of Agra in the Collection of Mr. W. W. SAUNDERS.* By H. W. BATES, F.Z.S.

[Read 1st May, 1865.]

WHILST engaged in studying this difficult genus in the preparation of the foregoing paper on the Amazonian species, I have been entrusted with the examination of the Collection of *Agræ* belonging to Mr. W. W. Saunders, and finding therein four well-marked new species, have obtained permission to describe them by way of supplement.

Agra Valentina. (Pl. XX. fig. 7, ♀.)

A. robusta, nigra; capite ovato, pone oculos usque ad collum sensim rotundato-attenuato; antennis nigris, articulis (♀) 8—11 abbreviatis, 8^{vo} brevissimo, ovato; thorace capite haud longiori, medio lato, antice subito attenuato, episternis convexis, dorso plano, postice vage punctato; elytris oblique truncatis, apice suturali dehiscenti, angulo externo acuto, dorso striato-punctato, punctis latera versus majoribus, remotioribus, striis 2-3 foveolis variis; pedibus nigris, tibiis compressis, tarsis articulo ultimo lato.

Long 9 lin. ♀

Closely allied to *A. latipes*, Chaudoir (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 112), but more robust, and the elytra quite free from metallic lustre. The head is similar in shape, i. e. somewhat regularly oval and impunctate, but it is a little shorter; the thorax differs in being much broader in the middle, and the breadth is still further increased by the convexity of the episterna; the surface is more even and the punctures more scattered and less deeply impressed. The elytra are of the same shape as in *A. latipes*, being sinuated before the middle and then again dilated before the apex, but the rows of punctures differ greatly in having each a number of much larger punctures, and in the lateral rows having all the punctures larger and more distant. The legs and tibiæ are similar in form, but the basal joint of each tarsus is rather broader and has a mere rounded outline (♀) than the same sex of *A. latipes*; the claw joint is broad.

One example, from Columbia (Venezuela).

Agra dominula. (Pl. XX. fig. 5, ♀.)

A. nigro-picea, nitida; antennis pedibusque piceo-rufis, geniculis obscurioribus; capite oblongo-ovato, pone oculos oblongo, imprimis sensim, deinde collum versus citius attenuato; thorace capite vix longiori, medio vix dilatato, apicem versus leniter attenuato, episternis convexis, impunctatis, dorso transversim strigoso, irregulariter punctato, punctis haud profundis; elytris apice oblique flexuoso-truncatis, angulis externis breviter productis, acutis; dorso profunde punctato-striatis, punctis raro confluentibus, interstitiis angustis, lævibus; pedibus validis, tibiis apices versus compresso-dilatatis, tarsis articulo primo dilatato, unguiculari lato.

Long. 11 lin. ♀

Allied to *A. erythropus* (Dejean), but much larger and proportionally more elongated and the elytra far more deeply and strongly punctate-striate. The lateral lobes of the mentum are elongate and subacute, and the species therefore belongs to the same small section as *A. erythropus* and *A. latipes*. The four terminal joints of the antennæ are shorter and more slender than the preceding, the eighth being very short and oval, almost globular in shape. There is no trace of metallic glimmer on the body, but the whole surface is of a fine lustrous dark pitchy-black, the antennæ dark reddish and the legs rather lighter and clearer pitchy-red, with the knees dusky. The tibiæ are compressed, but are not perceptibly dilated until towards the apex, and the basal joint of each tarsus (♀) is much broader than the others, with its sides rounded.

This grand species, of which a single example is in Mr. Saunders' Collection, is from Peru.

Agra Saundersii. (Pl. XX. fig. 4, ♂.)

A. magna, nigra, nitida, femoribus (apicibus exceptis) flavis; capite elongato-quadrato; thorace angusto, antice attenuato, constricto, dorso grosse lineatim punctato, episternis vix convexis, parce punctatis; elytris postice ampliatis, oblique truncatis, angulo suturali valde producto, externo mucronato, dorso profunde lineatim foveolatis, foveolis discretis, fundo metallicis, interstitiis reticulatis.

Long. 12 lin. ♂

Closely allied to *A. geniculata* (Klug) and having a great resemblance to it in shape and colour, but it is nearly twice the length and bulky in proportion. The head is very much prolonged behind the eyes and but very slightly narrowed (in straight lines) to

the neck, at which point it is strongly constricted on all sides. The elytra are proportionally more dilated near the apex than in *A. geniculata*, and the sutural angle is much more produced, resembling in this respect *A. rufescens*; their surface is marked with impressed rows of distinct regular foveæ, the bottoms of which have a slight brassy lustre, and the interstices both longitudinal and transversal are narrow, so that the surface appears almost reticulated. The legs are robust and shining black, except the middle part of the femora, which is yellow; the middle and hind tarsi are elongated, the basal joints being also elongated and slender. The antennæ are shining black (apical joints wanting).

Male.—Middle of metasternum and a space in the middle of the hind part of the three basal ventral segments punctured and pubescent. Anterior tarsi with the basal joint rotundate-dilatate; middle tibiæ with a strong tooth within (and hirsute) near the apex; posterior tibiæ strongly bent inwardly in the middle and thickened and hirsute thence to the apex.

This large and handsome species is from Peru; there is a single specimen only in Mr. Saunders' Collection.

Agra occipitalis. (Pl. XX. fig. 1, ♂.)

A. nigra, thorace elytrisque æneis, his certo situ subcupreo-micantibus; capite elliptico, ante oculos modice protenso, pone oculos valde elongato, vix attenuato; thorace angusto, grosse lineatim punctato; elytris flexuoso-truncatis, angulis suturalibus nullomodo, externis breviter, productis, supra lineatim foveolatis (haud striato-impressis), foveolis interdum elongatis, fundo multipunctatis; antennis pedibusque nigro-piceis.

♂ tibiis posticis leniter incurvatis, a medio usque ad apicem intus dense hirsutis.

Long. 6 lin. ♂

Allied to *A. mærens*, Chaud. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1861, p. 119) and *A. scrutatrix* (ante, p. 370); the head is broader and less narrowed behind the eyes than in the ♂ of *A. mærens*, and the insect differs from both species in its brighter brassy colour, with faint coppery reflexions towards the apex of the elytra. The head is of an elliptical shape, and the part behind the eyes is much longer than the anterior part. The foveæ on the elytra have no trace of lying in impressed lines as is the case with the species above quoted, and some of the foveæ are elongated, with a few obscure bluish punctures at their bottoms.

One example, from Brazil.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

- Fig. 1. *Agra occipitalis*, Bates. ♂.
2. „ *tibialis*, Chaudoir. ♀.
3. „ *cytherea*, Thomson. ♂.
4. „ *Saundersii*, Bates. ♂.
5. „ *dominula*, Bates. ♀.
6. „ *anguinea*, Bates. ♂.
7. „ *Valentina*, Bates. ♀.